

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

(FOUNDED 1897.)

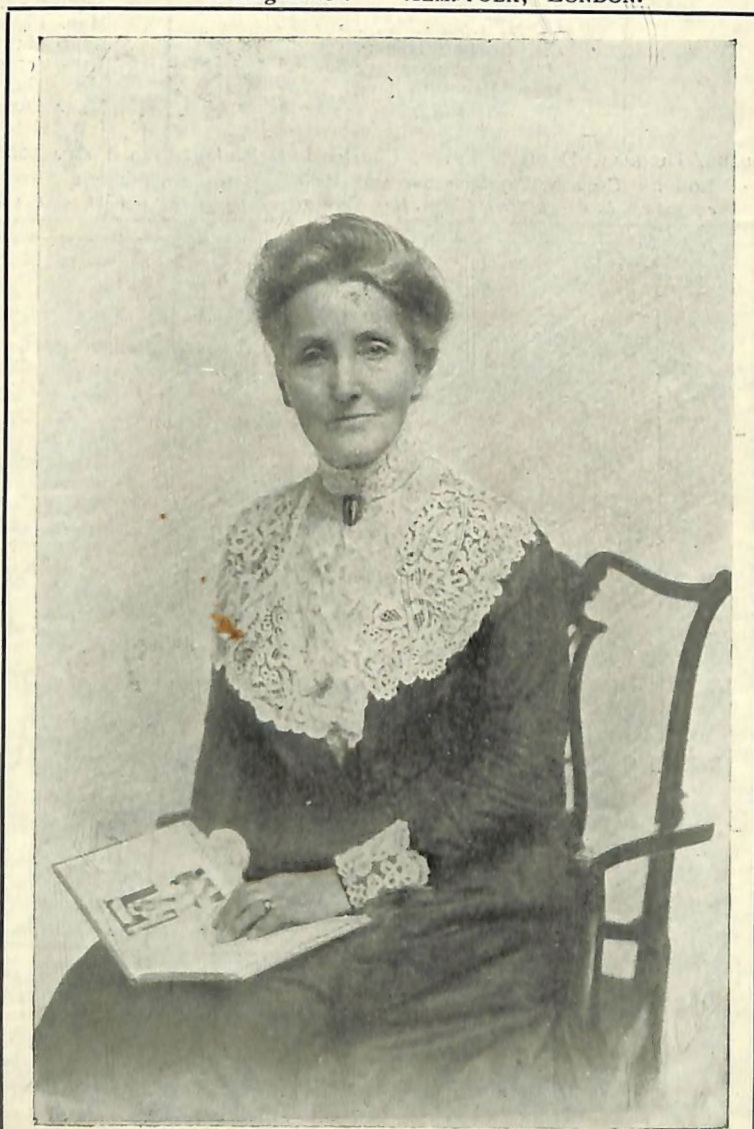
Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia,
And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East."

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FRIENDS OF ARMENIA

And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

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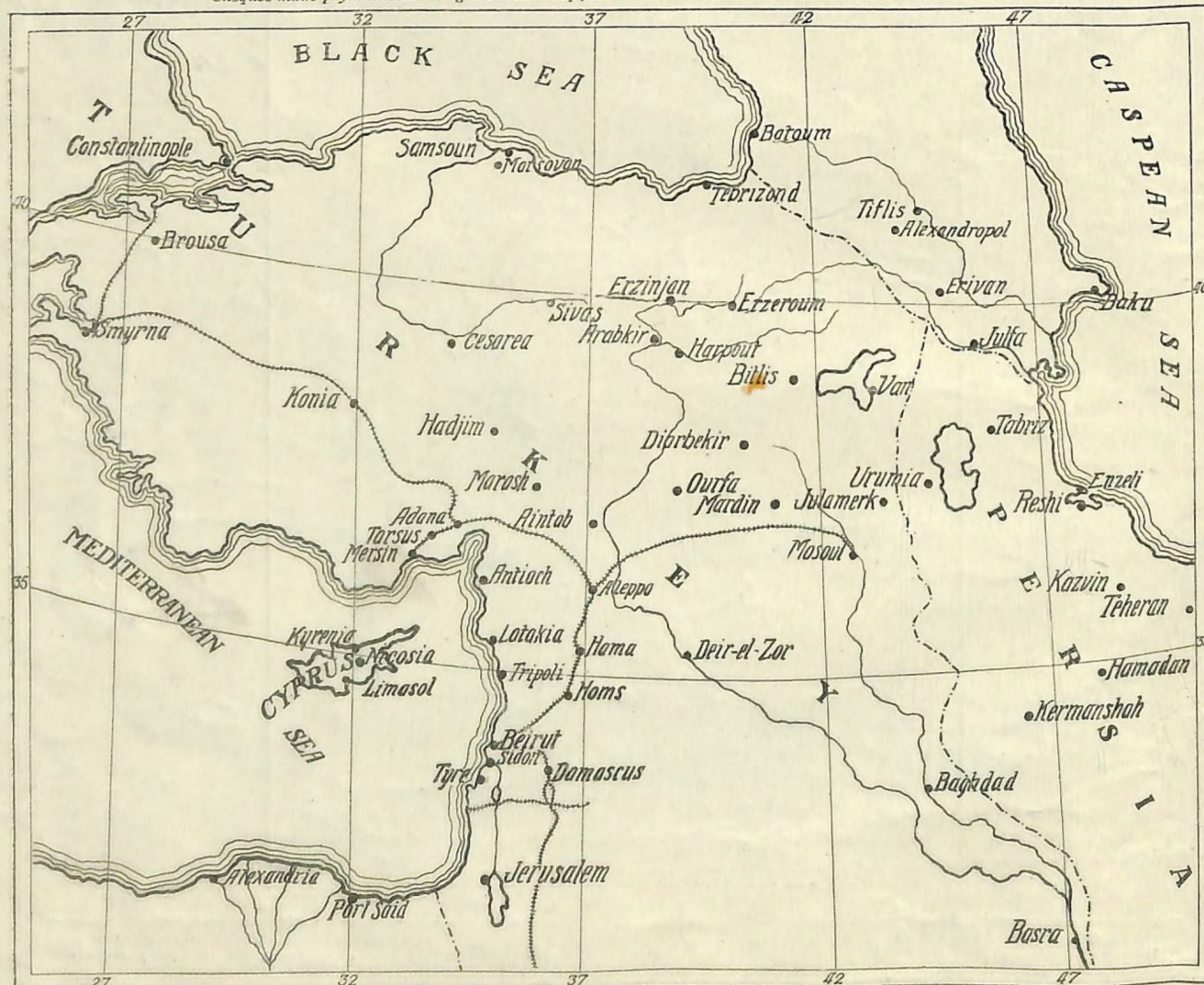
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Friend of Armenia.

NEW SERIES, No. 82.]

OCTOBER, 1921.

[1s. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.]

Dear Friends,

This issue of our Magazine must strike very deeply, the note of sorrow, for the many friends who knew our beloved Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Hickson, are mourning the loss we have sustained by her death. After several months of pain and weakness, borne with fortitude, this faithful worker was called to her rest in the Better Land on August 9th. For 25 years she worked with untiring zeal with the "Friends of Armenia," and in the interest of the Armenian people. For a number of years it was my privilege to work with her, and to me it was an honour to be allowed to work with such an one who "spared not herself," but whose action was a continuance of self-sacrifice and devotion. No task was too hard for her to accomplish, and the only recompense she sought was an assurance that the Armenians had been assisted by her efforts. Her loving sympathy, tact, keenness in discovering ways and means of succouring the persecuted and helpless Armenians, was a continual inspiration. Her place will be hard to fill, and there will be many sad hearts in Armenia as they realise their great loss. At the Executive Committee meeting on August 15th the following minute was recorded:-

"We have heard with deep sorrow of the death of our long time friend and colleague, Mrs. Mary Hickson, which occurred at a Nursing Home in Liverpool on the 9th inst. She was one of the original members of this Committee, of which she has been one of the most effective for a period of about 25 years.

"She always entered into and sympathised with the sufferings of the Armenians to a great degree, and their loss and ours is great at the passing away of our greatly beloved Colleague. We tender to her family and friends our deep sympathy in their irreparable loss."

By the time this is in the hands of our readers we sincerely hope Miss Davies and Miss Coomber will have commenced their definite sphere of work at Deortyoll—the care of 50 orphans.

More children will be taken immediately the Society receives sufficient funds to guarantee the cost of their maintenance.

Correspondence from Marash is very limited, but our consolation is that Miss Salmond remains there in safety. The American friends are caring for her until she can take the journey from Marash to the coast. It has not yet been decided who shall take charge of our orphans there when she leaves, but the matter is under serious consideration.

Miss Frearson and her large family keep well. We are grateful to the British Syrian Mission for allowing Miss Frearson to prolong her stay at Shemlan.

Miss Burgess continues her devotion to the Armenians at Constantinople, but her letters depict pitiful conditions, which cannot fail to touch the hearts of our readers.

In the July Number of our Magazine, it was

announced that Capt. Gracey had been appointed as Organising Secretary. We now have to intimate that we have given him opportunity for an enlarged sphere of activity, by representing the Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's) Fund, as well as the "Friends of Armenia" in organising a Joint Appeal to the British Public. He is now free to address meetings on behalf of both Societies, and we would ask our supporters to give him all possible assistance in helping to arrange meetings at which he could speak. Those of our readers who could give hospitality to Capt. Gracey during the campaign will be greatly assisting our work, and should communicate with him C/o "Friends of Armenia," at 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee were very glad to have the services of Miss Matthison in my place for three months. I tender to her my thanks for filling the vacancy until I was able to return. It is with renewed strength and courage that I take up my work again, and I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the friends who have expressed many kindly thoughts regarding me during my enforced absence. I earnestly appeal to all our readers for a continuance of the loyal support that I have received in the past in working for the Armenian people, whose condition at the present moment is now more critical than in any period of their history. Famine, disease and distress extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Kemalists Turkey and the Greeks are at war, with the inevitable result that the Armenians are enduring the suffering caused by the war. So we must plead for continuous support. Children are dying, and mothers are dying from exposure and starvation. Who will help us to save them? We have assumed fresh responsibility in opening the new orphanage at Deortyoll, and a consequent increase of expenditure. We plead with you to refill our exchequer, that we may continue to bind up the wounded, to feed those who are hungry, and to brighten those who are despondent. Will YOU have a share in this work with us that we may not fail Him who has enlarged our responsibilities?

Yours gratefully,

MARGARET RUSSELL.

Mrs. Mary Hickson.

"Write me as one who loved his fellow men."

When the Information Bureau in Bridge Street laid the foundation of Armenian Relief Work by assiduously spreading knowledge of the grim facts, Mrs. Hickson was one of its most zealous workers.

The Women's Armenian Relief Fund, of which she was Hon. Secretary for so long, was one of the earliest funds open. It always had her deepest sympathy, although, as time past, she saw a wider field of service in working with the Friends of Armenia, 47, Victoria

Street, Westminster, leaving the W.A.R.F. in the capable hands of her friend and colleague Mrs. Cole, its Hon. Treasurer.

In those days it was my honour to be secretary at the Westminster office, and I have warm memories of Mrs. Hickson's friendship, patience and sympathy.

Later on Mrs. Hickson became more and more identified with "The Friends of Armenia," and accepted the office of Hon. Secretary, and her daughter Miss Bertha Hickson became office secretary. Mrs. Hickson's able pen was ever at the service of the Armenian cause, and the Society owes much to her in every way.

Gradually failing health and distance from London, curtailed her energies, but her sympathy never flagged, and the Treasurer, Mr. E. Wright Brooks, and the Vice-President, the Hon. Mrs. A. G. Fraser, will miss her keen co-operation, while Miss Russell, the present office secretary, mourns an honoured and beloved chief.

Our sympathy goes out to the son and daughters whom she so dearly loved.

Unselfish devotion seemed the keynote of her life: devotion first to her family and home, but also embracing many unpopular causes.

Her vivid imagination made her suffer with the Armenians, and her pain gave her power to help.

Her pen was ever ready to plead for temperance, for the oppressed, and for little children.

A sense of humour, which endeared her to her friends, and a cheerful courage that was really remarkable, carried her through troubles that would have crushed most women.

Her sympathies were as wide as the needs of humanity, and her hope for the world was founded on faith in God. Faith all the stronger, in that it was won in the path of unselfish service through the shadow of doubt.

Once it was my privilege to share a Swiss holiday with Mrs. Hickson, and one day we had a beautiful experience.

Through the mist and shadow of the valley we had toiled upwards, till, at last, we stood above the clouds. All round us they rolled in snowy masses, blocking out the Earth, but the sunlight transformed them, till they gleamed and glowed like a sea of gold billowing round the mountain peak.

To-day I think of her as looking down on earth's sorrows and seeing them all transfigured by the Light of God.

EDITH CANTLOW.

Passing of Mrs. Hickson.

Mrs. Mary Hickson, highly respected and beloved by many, passed away on Tuesday of last week at a Liverpool Nursing Home. She had reached the age of 76 years. Thus the neighbourhood has lost one of its best Christian women.

Mrs. Hickson was known to Prestatyn before she took up her residence here eight years ago. She was ever ready to assist in any good work. Sick ones were visited and comforted by her presence; and only those who have benefitted by her kindly actions, done humbly but readily and with a smile, can know of the radiance she brought wherever she went.

A woman of high culture and ideals, she was able freely to express herself in speech or in writing. Her

words and her writings were always to further some good cause, or to give assistance to those unable to help themselves.

The many wreaths at the funeral, and the countless messages of sympathy received by her two daughters at "Canfield," Prestatyn, are sufficient testimony of the esteem deceased was held in by her numerous friends in a wide district outside Prestatyn, as well as in our town itself.

The interment, at which the Vicar (Rev. Dr. Meredith J. Hughes, B.D., R.D.) officiated, took place last Friday (August 12th) at Prestatyn Churchyard.

—The Prestatyn Weekly.

Keswick.

We were very favoured this year in our work at Keswick. Our Stall, which has featured for many years at the Convention was well patronised by old and new friends, despite the dearth of money. Many made sacrifices in purchasing our goods so that widows and orphans might find work and thereby support.

I would like to thank the Council of the Keswick Convention for their sympathy and support in the cause



of Armenia, and for the privilege given to me to speak at their large missionary meeting which was held in Eskin Street Tent. The tent was full to overflowing, and had an audience which was in sympathy and in spirit with the speaker making his task an easy one. I realised as I rose to speak that hundreds were lifting up their hearts to Him Who hears and answers prayer on behalf of Armenia.

As the needs were carried home and a picture drawn of conditions in Armenia, many hearts were made sad because of the long suffering of these people, whose

cry still rings out for help. Little children with hands outstretched, widows broken and sad, old and infirm whose latter years should be peace, standing with mute appeal for something to keep the spark of life burning. Sick, fevered and diseased ones needing medical skill and care; all these require money that we should carry on.

The tenacity of these people to live without denying the Faith grips us in such a manner that it is practically impossible for us to curtail our work. So with renewed confidence and faith we go forward, trusting that our people will help us, so that we may assist them, and having faith that our God Who has helped us in the past, and is helping us in the present, will be our stronghold for the future.

I thank the secretary of the Keswick Council, Mr. W. Sloan, for sending us a cheque for the sum of £204 2s. 6d., as our share of the collection received at the Missionary meeting, and which is indeed gratifying and an illustration of the spirit of Keswick.

GEO. F. GRACEY,
Organising Secretary.

Capt. Gracey is now conducting the Joint Winter Campaign for Friends of Armenian and the Armenian Refugees' (Lord Mayor's Fund).

Adana News.

The following are extracts from Miss Davies' letters to Members of Committee and other friends. Our readers will quickly realise how much the sufferings of the Armenians touches her heart, and, consequently, how every grant we are able to send stimulates her untiring zeal.

Adana, June 19th, 1921.

"The case of clothes arrived safely, and inside were the woollen garments that you had made for these orphans and the other things which you sent. May I thank you in the name of these poor people to whom they will be such a blessing. The clothes that have been sent by the 'Friends of Armenia' are a great help to these poor people, if you would kindly let the senders know this through the magazine; we can use everything that is sent, especially children's clothes and shoes and stockings.

"I had a letter saying a £100 of the 'Save the Children Fund' was coming, the first instalment of our 278 children's daily meals. What a blessing this will be. I am preparing right away to organise this bit of work, but we shall need some money very soon again. 278 meals a day runs away with a lot of money. But how disappointed I was not to have any sent for our own 50 children. The 'Friends of Armenia' have promised the support of these, and I have undertaken the responsibility of them, so I know you will not fail me. As I wrote before, we have a house given us in Adana until October. The Tarsus and Adana orphans are in that, but the 36 I wrote down in Deortyoll I take out of the money, so they are your children. The first quarter's money was sent, and I cannot turn these children away, and I know you would not have me; everyone feels that we shall go to Deortyoll in October. I feel certain we shall, but even if not I shall care for these little ones at Tarsus.

"Just now everything is quiet here; the French have

publicly announced their intention of staying in Cilicia which is a great relief to us. I am glad to tell you that the rumours about the missionaries being sent from Marash were not true. All are there and well. I received a letter yesterday from Miss Salmond, saying she was hoping to get out soon to Beyrout and



THE NEW ELIGIBLE "ORPHANS" FOR DEORTYOLL.

go to England. She urged me to go there and take over her work, but everyone here says that Deortyoll, being near the sea, is much safer for a permanent orphanage. I have promised to go to Beyrout when she gets there; so we can talk things over, and I will be able to see her safely on a boat for England."

June 26th, 1921.

"I received your letter last week just as I was about to start for Deortyoll with Dr. Chambers and Mr. Gentle Cackett. To me it was the saddest visit I have had there. The need is so great that one felt overwhelmed. Last time I was in Deortyoll the refugee women and girls were picking stones for the roads to be made by the French. Now all that is stopped, and there is absolutely nothing left but starvation for the relief work has all been cut off. The poor people cannot go up to the mountains to cut wood or make charcoal on account of the chettahs. Something must be done for them. Mr. G. Cackett suggests that money be sent out by the Friends of Armenia to give them work. This work would be to gather stones for the enlarging of our orphanage, making lino and building a wall round our property. The women and girls could gather the stones, and the men could be employed in making the wall, also in road making, waterways and a hundred other things which I cannot mention. This plan would accomplish three things.

The first and most important to give work; second, the buildings given to us for our orphans would be made habitable and also a room for Industrial work; third, it would make the Mission property more useful in years to come, but of course, as I say, the first thought is to give work and ease the present distress. A thousand pounds would give them food for some time, but how infinitely better for them to have work, and this is what the people crave for. *I can only plead for them in their great need.*

"I forgot to tell you in my last letter that the camera sent by some kind friend arrived safely. Please thank the kind sender.

"I rejoiced to get the first hundred pounds for the children's daily meal. These meals will be given to 178 children in Adana and to 100 in Deortyoll. We start giving the meals to-morrow. It is pitiful to see so many ill-nourished children—many of them are tubercular on account of it. . . ."

[In response to the above request for a grant to give employment £250 was sent immediately.—ED.]

July 3rd, 1921.

"My first visit to Deortyoll some months ago showed me, in a way I wish I could make you all at home understand, the terrible need of these children. Hundreds of them without relatives or anyone to care for them. I wrote home at once to the Friends of Armenia, who decided to vote a thousand pounds a year for 50 of these children. I wrote the names of fifty of them, and now they are looking to us as their only helpers, which humanly speaking, we are. The Political situation, while giving us much anxiety and unrest, does not make the need of the children any less, so now that we have taken upon us the responsibility of their care and support I do not feel we dare draw back; and now that you have kindly sent our Miss Coomber to share the responsibility and work it does seem as though we must go on believing it is God's work, and trusting in His guidance and blessing. Miss Coomber and I are both willing to stand by the children whatever happens, although we do not anticipate any trouble. It seems to us so important that we should put the whole situation before you, and to have your promise of the continued support of the children at the rate of a thousand a year for at least five years. I will undertake the responsibility of making the building large enough for use as an orphanage and buying a small orchard, absolutely necessary for the children, with the money you have already sent, and which is waiting at Constantinople to be drawn when we go to Deortyoll in September, and will use with this any money which may come for relief for this purpose, as otherwise, of course, we have not nearly enough to put the building in proper order. The Lord has shown in so many ways that we are to press right forward, for He has just lately given us a promise of the money for furniture and general equipment.

"May the Lord guide you in your decision when these things are talked over; and for the sake of these little ones may He move many hearts to care for them."

Adana, July 3rd, 1921.

"... I was so glad to know that linen, etc., is

being sent out to give work for these poor women and girls who are in such need at Deortyoll. . . . The dolls are a wonderful treat to the children who have scarcely known the common joys of childhood. You should have seen their delight with a picture card. I like to give them one each Sunday morning, and they do treasure them; so if you find a corner for a few old Christmas cards and Sunday School picture rolls you will know that they will give immense pleasure. We greatly need your prayers for the poverty and distress is great, and the days are just burning hot which means malaria and dysentery for the people, and exhaustion for us who are not born in this climate and so never get accustomed to its great heat. . . ."

July 12th, 1921.

"The Bill of Lading has just arrived for the 5 cases sent from '47,' and am so glad to find one is a case of household utensils. You will see I am enclosing a tiny photo of our Tarsus orphans, who are now in the Vineyard getting to look so well in the fresh air and with the good food which is sent out each day. I am feeding them up specially as they all looked so hungry when they came to us, and thin and weak. When they first came here they looked in great surprise at the food set before them, and said 'How nice to be here; we didn't get this at Tarsus.' Another surprise was when they had a mattress to lie on; that, too, was a treat they had not known before, and their past histories are so sad. Now it is a joy to see them looking so happy and learning their pretty hymns; they are not having regular lessons yet, but are learning plain sewing and some of their native stitches. When we go to Deortyoll and get settled they will then start their proper school work. We have also another girl who escaped from Marash last year. Her father and mother both died during exile. Her name is Azniff; she is so dear and affectionate. I went out to the vineyard to see them yesterday, and Azniff took me to see a little garden she had made. Oh! it is so good to see them enjoying themselves after their awful sufferings. I have given them odd pieces of stuff to make doll's clothes with, and have promised a doll to the one who makes the nicest clothes. They are all trying so hard that it will end in each one having one. How glad I am to know that dolls are coming out in the next box. I must stop though I have so much to say when I begin to tell about our children. How much I shall be able to tell you when we get to Deortyoll and take possession of our little ones who are waiting for us there! Is it not a great privilege to be here working for these little ones? I really do thank God for the privilege of being your representative, and pray that each child may be a follower of Jesus Christ and a blessing in this needy country. The distress is very great and we are thankful for any help. Miss Coomber is well; she will soon be able to mix with the people and understand what they say."

July 20th, 1921.

"This has been such a good day. If you dear people at '47' could only have been with us as we opened the boxes and bale which arrived this afternoon, all safe; the boxes and bale had not been tampered with at all. Please thank the kind givers, for these clothes are going to be so useful for our children; we are

specially glad of children's and girls' clothes up to the age of thirteen. Then the box of hardware so beautifully packed, not a thing hurt at all; the joy of Miss Coomber when she took out first one lot of enamel plates then the pitchers, knives, nails, pegs, and all the other things which are going to be so useful in our Deortyoll children's Home, for without doubt the Lord is leading us there and giving us constantly fresh proofs that it is His will, and, oh, the people are sending messages to us begging us to go to them as soon as possible. They think if we are there, we are sure to find work for them. They are in great need and distress, and I am thankful that linen and thread is being sent out to them, so that at least the women and girls will be given something to do when we get there in September. I cannot make you understand the condition of the poor refugees; they are hungry, but do not beg from us, but plead for work. I am sure you, 'The Friends of Armenia,' will not let them plead in vain.

"The second good thing to-day was your letter, and the news from Miss Frearson that the cheque you sent has reached her safely.

"Thank you very much for the help you are sending to these poor children. Don't hesitate to help us on account of the political situation; these are the days when the people need your help more than ever they have done, and we (humanly speaking) look to you. To-morrow I am sending out to the vineyard some poor women who have been here helping in the hospital; they are going to take their dinner with them and spend their day under the trees. One of these women, during exile, had her children thrown in the river and she had to watch them drown; another had to flee from Marash and come in that terrible snowstorm, having to leave her children behind. Another has a very sad face; her six children were killed in Hadjin. What a pleasure it is to bring a little joy into their lives.

"We are now in the midst of our burning summer heat. Oh, how hot it is. One gets up, or rather comes down, for we sleep on the roof, and wonder how we are going to pass the day. It is a great blessing we can sleep out this year without fear. All is quiet. We have much to be thankful for.

"Pray that we may be kept faithful and that we may be all that we should be to these people around us.

Especially pray for your 50 orphans that they may soon learn to love the Saviour, and that we may have wisdom in training them."

August 3rd.

"About the sending of money. My letter will have reached the office telling you that the best way to send money is straight to Dr. Peet. I can then draw it here from Dr. Chambers as I need it. I have been very careful not to draw the sum of £300 given for the building at Deortyoll as the situation here seemed so uncertain. Now there seems no longer need to hesitate, also the fact that the Deortyoll people are in terrible need, that I shall draw on that money and other sums which I feel can be used for that purpose and start making the buildings there large enough to accommodate 50 children and the necessary workers. If we are to be any help to these Armenians in their need we must not hesitate any longer. They are hungry; indeed, some of them are starving. I went down to Deortyoll last week and started the necessary improvements. We can supply in various ways 50 men, women and boys, but the terrible problem is who to give the work to, for there are thousands needing it; we solved that by arranging to change the workers each week, and in this way many are helped. But you will understand how difficult this is as it takes nearly a week for most of them to get into their work, but we have got to do it and be patient. I was deeply touched to see so many young boys asking for work; they are without relatives just at the age when they need the love and care of parents. Then the old women who come asking for work when they ought to be resting after their hard and suffering lives. And what shall I say about the children of these places? Everywhere seems full of orphans. We are thankful to have the support of 50 assured not only for one year. I do not believe the 'Friends of Armenia' will leave their family unprovided for until they can provide for themselves, so that I am planning everything, believing we are responsible for them for 10 or 15 years. Our God is the God of the fatherless, and I am not afraid to trust Him to provide for our family. I am glad to say that the Near East Relief have undertaken to build a wall round our property. This is done to help give work, but will be finished in another three weeks.

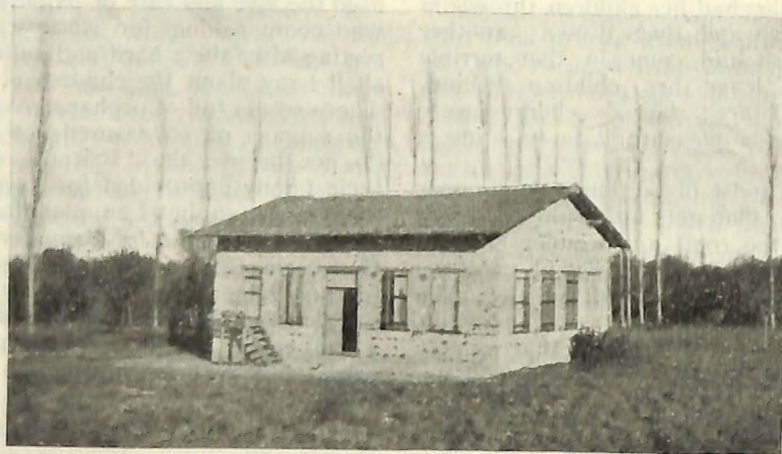


NATIVE CHURCH, DEORTYOLL, TO BE CONVERTED INTO ORPHANAGE.

There is a wall needed badly round our little orange orchard. If you want to help these old women by giving them work to carry stones and to help the young boys and men by giving them work for a few weeks, please send a special donation of about £100, and you will be doing a deed of mercy by feeding these poor people. You will also safeguard our oranges, for they are likely to be stolen now in these days when people are hungry and everything is so terribly expensive. Please beg the Committee not to get weary of my pleadings for these people; we cannot be here and not plead their cause; their need is so great. I am enclosing a picture of a group of children taken by our Deortyoll house, all homeless and begging to be taken to our orphanage, but I had to refuse; we can only take 50. Sorry the picture is so dim, but it will give you an idea of how hard it is to see their need and not be able to meet it."

August 4th, 1921.

"Miss Coomber and I are both waiting for Dr. Haas to come and then we both go to Deortyoll. He expects to come the end of this month. Mr. Gentle Cackett is here and has been a great help to us all. He has seen the need and helped us in giving a gift for equipment for our orphanage. I do thank God for all His goodness and for His leading in this Deortyoll proposition. We are now busy making the buildings larger and having a wall put round the property. I go there every second week to see to things, so we are getting things into shape as fast as possible.



PASTOR'S HOUSE, DEORTYOLL, in which Miss Davies, Miss Coomber, and other Helpers, will reside.

"Miss Matthison wrote saying that Land Girl's Tunics were being sent out; they will be splendid for our children's winter coats, and we will have some to give to the refugee girls also; they were very sensible things to send out. Our Tarsus children are looking so well; they are here in the vineyard waiting to go with us to Deortyoll. When I think of how sickly and thin they were when they came to us I marvel at the change in them; they are so happy and sweet. We have 50 children written, and for every child written we have to refuse 30. Is it not sad? Why should these children have no childhood, no mother's love, no happy family circle to which children are entitled? We cannot answer this, but pray that God may enable us to give the children He has given us to care for as

much of these things as possible, and may we soon be enabled to more than double the number of our family. I am willing for the responsibility and the care of them if our home people are willing to support them.

"The Political situation is quiet just at present. The Greeks have advanced, and we hope now for a speedy settling up of things here. Captain Graccy mentioned that the money for the orphanage will soon be sent so as to get winter supplies. I am very thankful for that. He will know how important that is; let it be sent before the end of September."

[We are deeply grateful to the Christian friends at Deortyoll who have so kindly passed over their Church property to our Society for use as an Orphanage. The following is a copy of the document which was handed to Miss Davies when she was offered the buildings.—Ed.]

1. We pass to the use of Miss Davies without condition the field and the buildings. She is at liberty to use them for her orphan work as she pleases. With best goodwill we beg her to come and begin the work at the earliest possible moment.
2. After some years, if Miss Davies closes her orphan work, we beg and hope that she would deliver the property, in whatever condition it may be, to the mission for use in Gospel work. Whatever arrangement you may make in this respect will be acceptable to us.

3. For the present and future of the work the Church pledges itself to do all it can for the needs of the community—as church, school, parsonage, etc. At the same time it bears confident trust in the Mission that the needs of this little flock will receive the consideration and assistance possible. This question also we leave to your sympathetic goodwill.

We remain on behalf of

Deortyoll Evangelical Church,
(Five Signatures).

[A subscriber kindly sent us a gift desiring it should be used to purchase Armenian Testaments and Gospels. This was done, and the two notes of thanks received in reply appear below.—Ed.]

Adana.

Dear Friend,

I received the parcel of Armenian Testaments and Gospels, for which I would be glad if you will thank the kind donor. I can use them right away as we were in great need of them. I should so like to have thanked the one who sent them, but perhaps you will do so in my place.

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE DAVIES.

Shemlan.

Our dear Friend,

We are very thankful of your present of the Bibles which you have sent us. When our mother brought them and asked to learn texts so that we can get them we were very happy and joyous, because we were already learning texts and eager to get a Bible.

This present made us to thank God, because we Armenian orphans are yet in mind. We are not forgetful of Him. Thank Him very much.

Very gratefully,

MISS FREARSON'S CHILDREN.

Adana, August 17th, 1921.

"Many thanks for your kind letter and for the good news that £250 is being sent for relief work in Deortyoll. I am now on my way there to set the people working. What a blessing this money will be. I hope to arrive there in two hours, and will then write you in detail what work will be started. I feel so grateful to the Committee for always so warmly responding to an appeal of need, and would thank them in the name of these poor people for their love and kindness, and may God richly bless each one of you at home, who are so faithfully working for us out here. You are fearing the difficulties of supervising such a kind of relief work. Really one has to learn to do everything out here, and many and various are our experiences. I am now able to supervise this work with the help of a very good and faithful Christian Armenian, who fled from Marash last year. He is a splendid help, and so nice and kind to the people. I really could not do without him, so I thank God for providing this help. He makes a very good Overseer, is careful in choosing the very poorest, and knows quite a lot about such work as we are doing at Deortyoll.

"Now I have arrived at Deortyoll and am so thankful to be able to say we can give these people work. We can employ straight away 64 people, of these 27 men, women and boys will bring stones, 11 will bring sand, 6 will make lime, and the others will be the labourers. Most of these will be changed each week so as to give as many as possible an opportunity. The work which will be done will be varied, but all will be for the use of the orphans and the people generally. With this first grant we are building a small place of 4 rooms, one of which will be used by Miss Coomber for her women and girls industrial work; the other for a school-room for our children; one will be for a store room and the other for our use. These, as you will understand, will be a blessing to the people now in giving daily bread, and will be a permanent blessing for our orphans and industrial workers. The next grant, which I believe the Lord will move

your hearts to send, will be used for putting a wall round our orange grove. This will provide work for just the same number of people, and is really a great need. One other use we can give work for is to finish building the native church, to do which they have no money, so you see the ways of giving work and putting the places to use which are made are endless, every penny is carefully spent, and is used to give work to as many as possible.

"I feel rather sad at seeing some women, as I write, carrying stones; they really do not look fit to do it, but each day's work means food from which they will get strength. I will try and arrange to give them a good meal twice a week; some very young boys are also working. I will not let them work too hard at first; we have many difficulties and problems in helping these people, and one needs much prayer and wisdom; but I do praise the Lord for all His help and guidance, and I feel greatly encouraged to go on. Now that Dr. Haas has returned I am now quite free to devote myself as your representative in Deortyoll."

Extracts from Miss Frearson's Letters.

Shemlan, July 5th, 1921.

Many thanks for your kind letter and its enclosure for which I enclose receipt and letter.

Thank you for your kind interest in the work and children here. I often think it would be only fair if you and we were to change places occasionally, so that we might get some idea of your difficulties and you might have the joy of seeing the good your efforts produce. For we who are this end see children improve in body and mind as well as soul; we have all the joy of seeing improvement all the time, and we owe it to the dear, kind friends who toil for us at home. We thank you all from our hearts.

I have quite recently given some more girls as maids, but now I must stop, for all the older ones are gone, and we do need some for our own work. We expect quite a reunion this summer when several are to come for a little holiday, while their mistresses are away for a holiday.

I hope to send you a photo of our baby who was found by the Captain of the R.E.'s when they were in Aintab; he took her to the hospital and asked that she be given a name that began with R and E, so we have called her Rebecca Elizabeth, but she gets Beth always. When she was found she was nothing but skin and bone, now you will see how fat she is. She can say "Thank you, Mama," and a few other words.

It is very hot here just now, but when we think of last year and our being in Beirut during the summer, we feel very thankful for our home here.

Shemlan, July 17th, 1921.

"Thank you very much for so kindly sending me word about the need for application to be made for the use of this place. Am writing to-day.

"Thank you very much for the last two parcels that have just come. I am expecting to send you both lace and some of your handkerchiefs soon.

"A little while ago it cost us fully (£3) three pounds sterling a month to support a child, but now prices have fallen and are falling, so I am hoping that we may be able to do it on very little more than half

that, but will let you know as soon as I can decide, for no month's expenses are just for that month alone; we must buy while foods are cheap, and so later, compare one with another. Of course, when we first came here we had a LOT of extra's to get. Then we have been obliged to send some of the new children, those who came last from Aintab, to the hospital, and their stay there has cost ever so much more than if they had been at home."

Constantinople News.

Miss Burgess sends the following information:—

July 5th, 1921.

"I was so glad to receive your letter last evening. Conditions weigh heavily on me these days, and it is necessary to tell out some of our difficulties so as to get the best possible advice. Mrs. Christie left me on two weeks notice. I have now on my hands a lovely, encouraging school work without a mistress. Things are very unsettled; rumours most conflicting. I was told the other day that we must be ready for coming events when we may suffer the loss of all things. I wonder if I should post a lot of goods home for safety sake, as nearly all our capital is now in stock; if we lost it then the work could scarcely be continued. The refugees from Ismidt (Nicomedia) are flooding this place, and a new cry for relief from the Armenians comes every day. I am obliged to help though all relief funds have run out. Working people in their distress cry out, Pray give us work; but I begin to feel a limitation. Miss Newnham wrote to me the enclosed letter to-day which shows that she and Dr. Kennedy cannot do anything outside of the orphanage work. I was in town yesterday and I saw in the Bosphorous another ship-load of refugees packed so full that I thought at first sight the ship was loaded with pumpkins; then I saw from the movement they were heads of human beings. I am so sorry for the remainder of the Armenian race; they still tremble with fears for the future. This morning a poor man called to see me, and told me how all his people are murdered, his five children lost; they are either in Turkish homes or killed; he does not know. Pastor Jijizian has just been in to collect money from me for refugees. I gave him £10, but I do not know what it will lead me to unless I have some support in this work from home.

"I enclose receipt for £300 for goods; all went immediately to pay bills. I wish I knew the best things to do in all this business crisis. If one could but hear a voice from above telling us just what to do! We have to walk by faith in dark shadows, trusting (without the distinct voice) that the Unseen One is guiding us. Mercy is what the world requires, and mercy shows itself in feeding, sheltering and clothing people. I am full of wonder about the Greek offensive. The saddest point is that the poor who have no voice here in politics are the main sufferers from bad rule.

"Many thanks for looking after the fire hose. We had a fire here last night; a new one has just begun a little far from here, but a fresh wind is blowing.

"The Turks say if one gives them too much to think about which worries them, 'Pray do not iron my head.' I am afraid my letter will iron your head, according to Eastern ideas of trouble, but be sure my

head and heart are ironed many times every day by the sorrows and poverty of others here, and this being so you will excuse me boring you, which is the nearest equivalent to ironing I know of. The ladies of the depot ordered goods two weeks ago. I have only now been able to invoice them. I am very short handed; my Armenian helper got sick, and I have her away at the Islands for 6 weeks to see if she can be rested. Then the closing exercises of the school took time and we had a severe spell of heat and south wind, and I was nearly bowled over myself. I am surprised how I pick up and rush on again with hundreds of things. I wait for a reply to this at your earliest as I am much puzzled at many things."

Constantinople, August, 6th, 1921.

"I am so sorry for the delay in getting this invoice posted off to you. These are very hot days and I have not been quite well, and as one of my principal workers (helpers) is away it is with the greatest difficulty I get through each day's work. Your order for Russian dolls shall be posted next week if possible. I have now many nice dolls. You will receive shortly, I hope, the parcel sent a month ago.

"Since the Greek war successes we have felt much safer here, so I do not worry about sending away goods unless they are ordered.

"Some things here are a little cheaper due to rates of exchange, so I am hoping before Xmas orders come in I may be able to supply at more moderate charges. We are still selling toys here, and thousands are being made by Armenians for Xmas sales. Turkish costumes are very popular. Americans like these dolls and take them to America as gifts or to help in lectures on Turkey, or for Oriental Exhibitions.

"Days here come and go full of rumours of human woes. I expect you know the truth about the conditions both in Russia and Asia Minor better than we can know them here where there is conflicts legion between the various races, and great sifting of news is necessary before one can arrive at anything definite. We hope to receive soon the garments shipped about a month ago. I am sure these poor refugees will be thankful to get the things. There are thousands of poor creatures waiting for the generosity of people for their existence. I do hope and pray that before the great cold is on us a better condition in politics may develop."

EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMON DELIVERED ON THE FIRST EVENING OF THE Y.M.C.A. WEEK OF PRAYER BY HIS HOLINESS, SAHAG II, CATHOLICOS OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH IN CILICIA.

Rev. xxi. 5: "Behold I make all things new."

Although this pulpit is not mine, the subject, as the Word of God is mine, as it is the possession of all. The Word of God is not bound. It may be preached everywhere, in the wilderness as in the city, on the plains as on the mountains, on the sea as on the land. Its proclamation is free and untrammelled.

The text of the hour is: "Behold I make all things new." I desire to express my thanks to the Y.M.C.A. that the opportunity it afforded me this first day of the week of Prayer to say a few words to the Christian young men,—although I see before me young men of

advanced age, which is a good indication of the appreciation of the importance of the new life, the renewed life.

I do not think that the Y.M.C.A. week of prayer has any suggestion that the duty of prayer is in any way confined to that season. All Christian churches in addition to their daily readings and prayer services have services set apart for special occasions and special interests. Prayer has neither day nor boundary—especially the definite injunction of Christ, "Pray that ye fall not into temptation." St. Paul, the Apostle emphasized this in his injunction "Pray without ceasing." They exhort us to pray and pray always, not only in the time of temptation or in the hour of danger or of death, but of prosperity and happiness, and to give praise to God because every good and perfect gift cometh from above. . . .

Prayer, far from being form or ceremony, is the inspiration of the soul and the renewal of the spiritual life. Rite and ceremony are the forms, or so to speak,

mutilations and almsgivings if we see our neighbour's nakedness, the widow's and the orphans' destitution, and we remain indifferent, heartless, and without compassion. Let us clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and care for the destitute. Such service is the very incense of prayer, the well-accepted sacrifice.

If men lived the righteous life, there would be no place for extortion and persecution, oppression and bribery, injustice and deception in weight and measure, hatred and revenge and spite. Every one would be satisfied with what he himself lawfully gained. As a warning against ancient evil empires, great communities such as Nineveh and Babylon, and world celebrated commercial cities such as Sidon and Tyre and Carthage, were destroyed and disappeared because of their unrighteous lives.

If men lived in the fear of God, careless and unrighteous life would not exist. If the love of God were rested and grounded amongst men, there would be no despotism, nations, and communities would not, as



MEMBERS OF Y.M.C.A. 1913.

the body of prayer, but bodies without souls are denominated, dead or lifeless. Prayer is the inspiration of the soul, or, if we should use a more poetical phrase, we would say that prayer is the soaring of the soul to God. Our well-known beloved Krikore Haragatsee, defined prayer as "Speaking with God." To speak with God means to draw nigh unto Him and to perceive Him. Blessed are those Christians who see God, who speak with God, who commune with God.

Prayer has a natural and reasonable significance. Prayer is Life and Work. If we have the life free the power of inherited sins and moral delinquencies in a life devoted to Christian service for the individual and society—such a life is in itself a prayer. Therefore, as did the Apostle Paul, I also exhort you to live a life of temperance, of righteousness and piety, that you may conform to the prayer life.

Vain are our weeping petitions and prostrations, vain are our vigils and scourgings, vain are our

wild animals, devour each other. The four devastating years of war and the present world turmoil are the bitter fruits of religious, fraternal and social hypocrisy.

Let us love God and let us devote our hearts with all their powers only to Him. St. Augustine said, "Love God and do what you desire." Whosoever loves God more than the world cannot think or work or will contrary to the will of God. Then the earth will take on the virgin condition which it had when God called it into existence and saw "that it was good." All creation was good—good were the animals of the wilderness, good were the birds of the heaven, good were the creeping things of the earth, and good were the fish of the sea. Good was man and the earth was the Paradise of God. As long as man remained innocent so long were the heaven and the earth new and beautiful.

The Great Catastrophe! This happy Edenic life did not continue. Then Cain, the first murderer, slew his

brother, and the earth for the first time drank human blood and became corrupted and depraved. Animals and birds became depraved. In the place of Love the human EGO ruled and usurped the place of Deity. The Patriarchs, prophets and right-thinking philosophers, appalled at the demoralization of the earth, dreamed and longed for a new earth, where the wolf and the lamb would lie down together, where the ox and the lion would eat grass in company, where the wild and domestic animals would occupy the same fold. These all have been deprived of the blessing foreshadowed in the renewed world.

Do not we, who day by day weep tears of blood, who every day suffer pain and anguish, exile and bitter destitution, nakedness and torment even unto death, desire a new earth and a new heaven? One could imagine that the very sun in the heavens and the stars had lost compassion and with unblinking eyes on our crucifixion and martyrdoms are looking down.

The great seer, John, either because of his sufferings in the Island of Patmos or because of his beholding the ruined conditions of the world, with eagle vision piercing in the darkness of the centuries, proclaimed a new heaven and a new earth. It is God Himself Who speaks to His beloved servant, saying, "Behold, I make all things new," new heavens and a new earth and renewed men. Then the Holy City, Jerusalem, will descend from Heaven to Earth. God will establish His glory in the earth. He will dry all tears from weeping eyes. There will be no more death, no more sorrow, wailing or toil. Edenic life which is man's natural and destined condition, will again begin with all its beauty and joy.

Christian young men, do not be surprised if I add that we ourselves must create this new Heaven and this new Earth, because when God completed the work of creation He delivered to us that sacred trust. He gave us the command to work and conserve that sacred condition. The Apostle expresses the same thought when he says, "We are fellow workers with God." By failure to strive and conserve, we have polluted the heavens and defiled the earth, or, more truly, we have become corrupt. On the day of creation everything was new and pure. Inanimate and mute nature exists by the power of God. Every herb and every tree produces its proper fruit. There has never been a time when the thorn brought forth grapes, or the briars brought forth figs. Day and night the four seasons follow each other without fail. The sun and stars move in their orbits without confusion. Only man fell away from his predestined condition and transgressed the law ordained for him; only man opposes nature. Therefore only man has become corrupt, or, as David says, "Only man does not perceive and hath said in his heart there is no God." Altogether they have gone astray and have become corrupt, and by

Paul, the Apostle, describes the corrupt man as follows: "Though they had knowledge of God, they their evil works have corrupted the earth. did not know Him as God, nor did they give Him thanks, but became empty in their reasonings and their undiscerning mind was darkened. Pretending to be wise they became foolish and exchanged the glory of the imperishable. God for a similitude of an image of perishable man and of beasts and reptiles." If this description is a description even to some extent of our condition, why should we have a desire for the new

heaven and the new earth? If we remain corrupt and unchanged, will the new earth change and renew us?

But you may object that the description given by the prophet and the Apostle applied to the ancient world of corruption. You may say that we are not heathen, we do not worship men or animals; we are Christians, and we are called to salvation. But what explanation will you give of the fact of pride, vain thoughts, and foolishness of heart? We may say that we are Christians; let it not be only in name. It may be that under the sacred appearance of Christianity the old leaven works and causes putrefaction. It is the old evil man which works within us with all its evil tendencies. If we are imitators of Christ, in work and in spirit, in thought and in feeling, there would remain no necessity for this work and sacrifice of the Y.M.C.A., together with other benevolent and pious organisations.

Shall we become discouraged in the present painful situation? No! Discouragement is infidelity and death. Let us struggle on and have faith, that through the efforts of the Christian Churches, and by the favour of sound culture and education, that Happy Day will come in which a renewed humanity will succeed us—we who belong to the past in which pain and suffering, unrighteousness and every kind of manner of sin will disappear, in which men without racial, religious, or sectarian discrimination may establish a universal brotherhood.

Then God in Heaven, seeing the triumph of the Kingdom of Love, will establish the altar of His glory in the earth, and He Himself will dwell amongst men, and with humanity He will say, "Behold, I make all things new."

Let us pray that the Spirit of God may renew us and hasten that longed-for day of salvation and joy.

Seeds of Hatred.

No sooner had the Armenian orphans left the Souadie Camp than the Turkish boys arrived. The directors had what was recognised to be a most unusual opportunity to study the boys comparatively. As a result, earnest enquiries have come from those interested in the welfare of these future citizens as to the points in which each group of boys lacks, and needs special attention and training. These inquiries are being answered in detail to those responsible, but this can be said here. Both groups have been found to be normal, healthy boys, eager to learn, and quick to master the hard lessons and new sports. Both groups were found to be naturally appreciative, chivalrous, and manly. More than this, they were loving and affectionate and quick to forgive. But they were marred by one thing,—race hatred. Young as these little fellows were, pure as were their minds, kind as were their natures, there had been inculcated into them an unnatural and deforming fear and hatred of one or more other races. However, it was placed there, a hatred that spells black disaster to the future of their nations, was implanted in their hearts. The tremendous problems of the Near East will never be solved by men so taught as boys. Burdened with these hatreds they will suffer again the sufferings of their parents. Among men of strong racial antipathies Christ set a little child as an example of love, forgiveness, generous

toleration and democracy. The men who will lead to the right in the future will be those in whom these natural God-given characteristics of the boy have been developed unhindered into the steel fibre of true manhood.

Praise.

By KATHERINE BREDEMUS.

"Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me" (Psalmist).

1. Praise for the knowledge through a personal experience that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins.
2. Praise for the baptism of the Holy Ghost, the abiding presence of the Comforter, and an inner consciousness that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.
3. Praise for the divine presence; for His up-holdings and unfoldings in the darkest hours.
4. Praise for the marvellous way God preserved us in the face of danger. Nearly three months under fire, our lives threatened, death by violence overhung us, yet in a marvellous way deliverance came, so that our preservation seems like a miracle.
5. Praise for the excellent health given through all the trying experiences since leaving America.
6. Praise for the gracious privilege to be "labourers together with God" in the regions beyond.
7. Praise for the Lord's signal blessing and the many open doors.
8. Praise that we have a message, a Gospel message of Glad Tidings that is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.
9. Praise for the response to the Gospel message, and for those who have intelligently repented, and found forgiveness and the new birth by faith in Jesus.
10. Praise for the deep heart-longing and soul-hunger that is found among many of the Armenians.
11. Praise for the faithful native-workers and Christians who are Living epistles of the saving and keeping power of God.
12. Praise for the opportunities, possibilities and the prospects of the rich returns to all heavenly investments, in spite of the grave and dark world conditions.
13. Praise for the many praying friends who with us are deeply interested in the suffering down-trodden Armenians, and who are daily holding us up to a throne of grace.
14. Praise for the encouraging letters from those across the seas, who express their willingness "to hold the ropes" as we go down.
15. Praise for the liberal and sympathetic responses toward the supply of all personal, and also the needs of the work.
16. Praise that amid all the changes Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever.
17. Praise that each one of God's children can have a part in giving this Gospel as a witness to all nations.
18. Praise that all who are watching and waiting for Him will have a part in the great "home gathering" when the trump sounds.

Testaments in Tarsus.

Writing to the Bible Society in Constantinople, acknowledging the receipt of a package of fifty pocket Testaments, Rev. Paul Nilson, of Tarsus says: "Our boys have a voluntary prayer meeting every Wednesday night, and they asked me to lead last evening (May 11). What was my surprise to find thirty-five boys in our little Y.M.C.A. room. These were the ones who come to the prayer meetings and who can best use the Testaments. So I gave one to each of them, writing his name in it and John iii. 16 'For God so loved the world,' etc. I told them the meaning of the verse as the centre of our religion, and then we all knelt in prayer. It was an inspiration to be with so many boys, coming together of their own accord to pray, and it was good to see every boy in the ownership of a Testament which he could carry in his pocket."

—*Missionary Herald.*

"Art Thou He . . . or Look we for Another."

The Spirit of the Armenians in Cilicia.

The Near East Relief worker wandered into the Protestant church, where a sermon was being preached in Turkish, for the Armenians of this region have been robbed even of their language in the centuries of oppression. There they were, the refugees, crowding the little room which served as a place of worship. Driven from Marash, Sis, Adana, or Tarsus; some who had early fled from Hadjin before that place was definitely abandoned to its fate. Word had just come that of all the Armenian defenders and non-combatants of Hadjin, just thirty children had been saved, and were in the keeping of some Turks in the mountains. The Turks said they had waited for months for America to intervene, in order that they might sell the city for a goodly price; but when no hope appeared, they wearied of waiting, and so put all to the sword.

The sermon was well begun. The Near East worker fortunately could understand. "Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?" You see, John was prepared for another disappointment. He had come with a great and glowing message of The Coming One. He had preached and laboured, crowds had flocked to him; he had always been looking for the deliverer and pointing them on to this other one.

"At last he appeared; at least, John thought so. He believed that this Jesus of Galilee was the Messiah who should deliver his people from Roman tyranny and set up the rule of righteousness and peace for which the world had waited. All the prophets until John had spoken of this COMING ONE. John, the last of the prophets, was to see him, did see him, rejoiced in his increase, but—oh, terrible moments of doubt—was he, after all, the one? John was in prison because of the words of truth he had spoken, and from his prison he sends to see if Jesus is the Coming One.

"In this message we must note three things. John went straight to the source for light. He felt sure that if this was the Messiah and he should ask him directly, he would get his answer, unmistakable. Second, he was not afraid to doubt and question. It is the coward who is afraid to question his beliefs and faith. Third, he would hold to his faith in the Coming One, even if

this was not he. God could not fail, even if the wonder-worker should prove to be but an impostor. Tyranny cannot triumph forever; evil will not always dominate. It was the spirit of 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust him.'

"And the answer to this question of John came sure and in detail. Is your vision limited so that you doubt even him you just now believed? 'The blind see.'

"Are your feet bound in the stocks, so that you cannot take a step to investigate for yourself? 'The lame walk.'

"Are you despairing of life, knowing of the plottings of the adulteress whom you condemned? 'The dead are raised.'

"Is your soul consumed for the poor people to whom you were preaching, who are burdened and in despair? 'The poor have the Good News preached unto them.'

"Let us hold on to this faith of John. Though every hope that we have entertained should fail, we shall still 'look for another.' The skies are dark, but the sun has not been blotted out; it will shine again. And even if we never see its rays as individuals, yet it is there, and will ultimately banish the darkness. The Armenian people have been deceived by many false Coming Ones, but we still, in absolute certainty, 'look for another.'"

The Near East worker was silent as he went on his way. Here were deserted fields with crops unreaped, and there the threshing floors burned. Bridges were guarded by French Colonials, barbed wire, dug-outs, trenches. But in the cities the Armenians persist in staying. For five centuries they have braved the treachery of the Turks, waiting for their day. The dark tragedies of the war were ended by the coming of the British. But they did not stay, and the Armenians "looked for another." Then the French came, and they put their trust in them; and now the French have announced that they are soon to leave. But the lesson of this Armenian teacher to his Armenian congregation in stricken Cilicia was one of hope and faith. "We will not despair; we will still look for another."

—*Missionary Herald.*

I Have a Little Child.

By E. A. WATSON HYDE.

I have a little child! I, who have sorrowed
That life's chief blessing should have passed me by,
Suddenly, out of the blue of God's clear heaven,
I heard its cry.

Tuned to distress, my heart stood still, awaiting
Her who should soothe the babe to laugh instead.
But some one said, "We have no power to soothe it,
And she is dead!"

"Besides the mother-hunger it is starving
For milk to nourish it, for bread to eat.
Cold are its little limbs, so thinly covered;
Bare are its feet.

"Barren the land since war swept through and
round it,
Empty the granaries till next year's prime,
And the Grim Reaper gathers his rich harvest
Before his time."

It cries for bread? My table here is laden.
Here's milk and bread—take this, and this! And this!
And pay? Ah, no, save on some glad to-morrow,
Its feet to kiss.

And if 'tis given me, through God's great bounty,
To thwart that Reaper for a little space,
To clothe the limbs, to bring back smiles and colour
To the wan face.

May I not feel—though it be poor pretending—
A little of that mother-love divine,
And think, as tears once more give place to laughter,
The child is mine?

What matters it that one has missed the heaven
Of small head lying on one's breast?
Of slender body at one's tired knee leaning,
One's hand caressed?

Is it not much that he shall grow to manhood
Who else were numbered with the war's pale dead,
Simply because from plenteous store I offered
Of milk and bread?

To know that there is saved for great to-morrows
A man who may stand firm for truth and right,
May be the one to lead a groping people
Toward the light?

Somewhere in distant lands a child is happy,
And growing happier with its every breath,
My child, whom, through God's gracious bounty,
I saved from death.

—*The New Near East.*

Famine in the Caucasus.

400 Cholera Deaths Daily.

Reuter's Agency has received the following from an Armenian Source:—

Not only Georgia, but also the other two Transcaucasian Republics, Armenia and Azerbaidjan, are now faced by famine. These countries, with a population of 8,000,000, are dragging out a miserable existence under the military occupation of Moscow. The systematic requisition and export of all sorts of goods the Bolsheviks can lay their hands on, and of food supplies, have brought the Transcaucasian peoples to the verge of starvation.

The robbed peasants of Armenia, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia, being afraid of the continual requisitions, sowed only very limited areas this year, just enough for their own needs. The peoples are already suffering actual hunger. Cholera and typhus find fertile ground among the underfed people, and the medicinal supplies, the greater part of which have been exported, are totally inadequate to meet the situation. The deaths from Cholera in Baku alone amount to 400 a day, and thousands of children are perishing from dysentery and other epidemics.

—*The Daily Telegraph.*

Famine and Disease in Armenia.

HELP NEEDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Constantinople, Sept. 13th.

Dr. Yarrow, the head of the American relief in Transcaucasia, has telegraphed to the American Relief Committee here that epidemics threaten to destroy many of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who had abandoned their homes during the Turkish invasion last autumn. They have no means of support, the Turks having completely looted all the area which they occupied, and destroyed 140 small towns and villages in order to prevent the peasantry from sowing corn in the spring of 1921.

The death-rate of the refugees is very high. Cholera is raging. The Armenian Government is in a most difficult position owing to the Persian Government's refusal to permit the export of cereals.

According to information from other sources, the Armenian Government will accept any form of control of supplies if these can be sent by America to the Western Powers. The Armenians have pleaded often, and usually in vain, for assistance since the Armistice.

It is to be hoped that the fact that they are now nominally under the Soviet Government will not militate against their relief.

—*Times*, 15th Sept., 1921.

Methodists and Armenia.

The Methodist Conference meeting in London passed the following resolution on Monday: "This Ecumenical Conference of Methodist delegates, represented by 550 representatives gathered from all parts of the world, views with profound sympathy and concern the prolonged sufferings of the Christian people of Armenia and Cilicia. The Conference reminds the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, France, and the other Allied nations of the heroic services rendered during the war, and the losses since sustained by the Armenian nation by massacre and famine. The Conference urges its ministers and people in all lands to represent to their respective Governments the paramount need and the duty of fulfilling without further delay the pledges given to the Armenian people. That copies of this resolution be sent to the heads of the Allied nations."

—*Daily Telegraph*, 15th Sept. 1921.



Brought forward			£	s.	d.	Brought forward			£	s.	d.	Brought forward			£	s.	d.
Temperance Dining Hall, per Miss McGaffin			1,031	4	6	Robertson, Miss J.			1,291	17	1	Swan, Miss A.			1,389	5	9
5 0 0						Robinson, Miss						Stopfords, Mrs. E.					
Nicholson, Miss M. A.			11	13	0	Rees, Miss M. A.						Storrs, Mr. Edward					
Nash, Miss E. P.						Rust, Mr.						Stokes, Miss M. A.					
Norburn, Miss						Rimmer & Lewis, Messrs.						Squibbs, Mrs. L.					
Naish, Mrs. and Miss						Ransom, Esq., F.						Stevenson, Mrs. & Miss					
Newnham, Miss C. A.						Raybould, Mr. E. J.						Swarbrick, Esq., W.					
Nunn, Messrs. Henry & Son						Robinson, Mrs. G.						Trenow, Miss J. A.					
Norris, Esq., H.						"R. S. M."						Thorne, Mrs. & Miss S.					
"N. K. M."						Raven, Mrs. N.						Twist, Miss					
Ness, Miss Ann						Robbie, Mrs. J. M.						"Two Friends" (Hassocks)					
Nash, Miss J.						Rope, Miss E. A.						Thompson, Esq., W.					
Newnham, Miss E. L., per						Radcliffe, Miss C.						Tatham, Esq., W. J.					
Collected from Children						Richardson, Miss E. J.						Thornley, The Misses					
Oliver, Miss F.						Robertson, Miss J.						Tatchell, Mrs.					
Oulton, Miss E.						Schofield, Miss M. A.						Tyler, Mr. & Mrs.					
Orpin, Esq., Basil						Sanne, Mrs. M., Collected						Thompson, Esq., J.					
Ormerod, Miss E., per:						among friends in Natal						Todd, Mrs. F.					
Mrs. Ormerod						"Sympathy"						Taggart, Esq., J. A.					
Miss M. E.						Steele, Mrs. J. E.						Trench, Miss C. H.					
Ormerod						Stevenson, Mrs.						Taylor, Mrs. Alfred					
Miss E. Ormerod						Searle, Miss, per, from Miss						Uys, Miss A. M., per, from					
Olley, Mr. J. S.						Wilson						Miss Devenish					
Percival, Esq., R. J., Collected						Searle, Miss M. E.						"V. W."					
from Hamlet Free Church						Searle, Miss M. E. (Coll. by)						Walton, Miss E.					
Sunday School						Stackhouse, Esq., T. Fetchell,						Williams, Miss A.					
Piper, Miss						per, being collection from						Ward, Mrs. F. A.					
Pitman, Miss, from a Friend						Friends Meeting, Muswell						Williams, Mrs.					
Puttick, Mrs. E.						Hill						Wright, Mrs. C. H. H.					
Priestman, Mrs.						Symes, Miss Lena						Walker, Miss M. E.					
Parker, The Hon. Mrs.						Smith, Mrs. J.						Watters, Dr. G.					
Poole, Mrs. S. R.						"Sunday at Home," Readers						Wilson, Miss J., per, from					
Philip, Miss I.						of						Hamilton U. F. Church					
Parry, Miss A.						Self-Smith, Miss E.						Sabbath School					
Pratt, Esq., Joseph						Stewart, Miss						Wright, The Misses					
Pearson, Esq., Thomas						Sheldon, Mrs.						Warner, Rev. A. N., per,					
Parke, Mrs. W. A.						Simpson, Miss						being collected at Ilmington					
Porter, Mrs. M. L.						Stewart, Miss						Parish Church, Whit Sunday					
Pentelow, Miss						Skuse, Mr. C. S.						Warden, Miss					
"Public Opinion," Reader of						Savage, Mrs. E.						Whittaker, Miss					
Peard, Miss						Smith, Mr. T. C.						Wilson, Miss					
Patmore, Mrs. W.						Summerhayes, Mrs.						Ward, Esq., R.					
Parry, Mrs. F. E.						Summerhayes, Mrs., per, from						Wild, Mrs. C.					
Pibworth, Miss E.						friends Cottage Prayer						Wells, Mrs. W.					
Quarmby, Mr. J. W.						Meeting						Woodall, Miss S. L.					
Roger, Mrs. H. S., per, Collected						Smith, Mrs. T. B.						Wright, Miss Edith C.					
from the Berian Bible						Smith, Miss F.						Williams, Mr. & Mrs.					
Class, Knox Church, Peter-						Somers, Mr. G.						Wheeler, Capt. E.					
borough, Ontario						Stewart, Miss, Collected from						Watt, Esq., George					
Roger, Mrs. H. S., per, from						Children from St. Margaret's						Wynne, Mrs.					
a Friend						School, British Columbia						Wallis Toller, Mrs.					
Rankin, Esq., Duncan						Swanwick, Miss K.						Wallis, Mrs. L. L.					
Rayner Trust Fund, per						Stewart, Mrs.						Welbank, Mr. J. H.					
Messrs. Oliver Jones, Bilson						Smith, Miss C.						Wright, Mr. H.					
& Co.						Strangman, Miss E.						Watson, Esq., S.					
Rowling, Miss E.						Stone, Miss J.						Wheeler, Mrs. & The Misses					
Carried forward						Scott, Miss C.						Woolls, Miss A.					
£1,291 17 1						Sheddon, Miss M. C.						Waugh, Miss S. H.					
						Spiff, Mr. A. A.						Young, Miss T. F.					
						Carried forward						£1,460 11 6					
						£1,389 5 9											

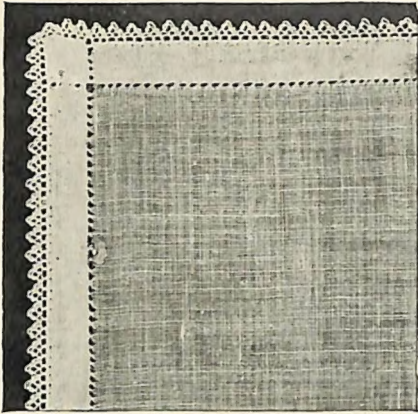
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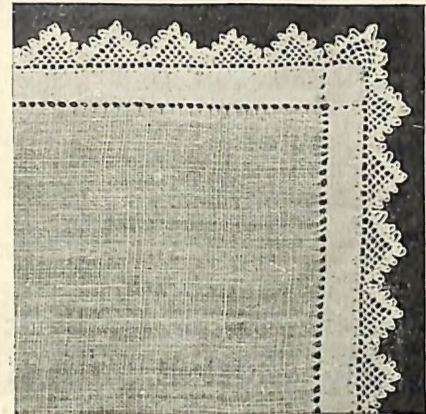
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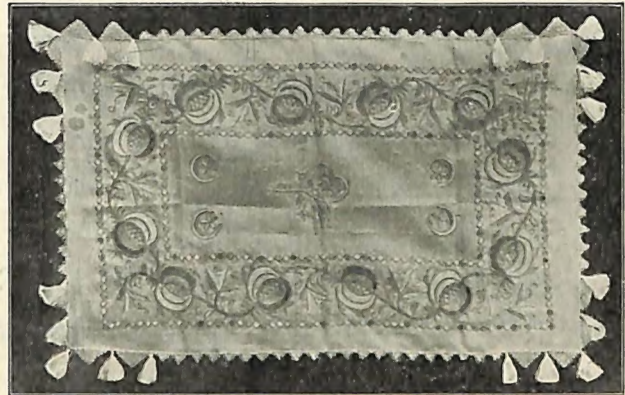


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